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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/539,498	03/20/2006	Lingamallu Jagan Mohan Rao	74670/JPW/JW	2413
23432 7590 02/14/2007 COOPER & DUNHAM, LLP 1185 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS NEW YORK, NY 10036		7	EXAMINER	
		1	CHEN, CATHERYNE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1655	
SHORTENED STATUTOR	Y PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MO	NTHS	02/14/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Assistant Community	10/539,498	RAO ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Catheryne Chen	1655				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on	Responsive to communication(s) filed on					
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) ⊠ This	☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for alloward	☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under E	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims						
 4) Claim(s) 1-3 and 6 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-3 and 6 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) 1 is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement. 						
Application Papers						
 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or, form PTO-152. 						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
Attachment(s)						
An Action Professional Patent Application A Discrete of References Cited (PTO-892) A Discrete of References Cite						

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DETAILED ACTION

Currently, Claims 1-3, 6 are pending.

Claim Objections

Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 1c has an exclamation point instead of a number. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-3, 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 1 is indefinite. The term "simple" is a narrative term that is not consistent with U.S. practice. The terms "environmental friendly," "safe," "antioxidant conserve" are indefinite because it is not clear what characteristics are encompassed by these phrases.

Claim 1 step a. recites the limitation "the washed" in curry leaves. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-3, 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tachibana (J. Agric.Food Chem. 2001, 49: 5589-5594) and Stogniew et al. (US 2002/0061339 A1).

Applicant's claim is drawn to a process for preparing Indian curry leaves by drying, powdering, extracting with polar solvent, removing solvent to extract antioxidant.

Tachibana et al. teaches Murraya koenigii to isolate carbazole alkaloids a major class of antioxidant produced (page 5589, Introduction) from air-dried and dried leaves extracted with acetone at room temperature for overnight. (page 5590, Extraction and Isolation)

Stogniew et al. teaches typical extract process for Rutaceae plant of which Indian curry leaves is a species, ground into a powder and extracted with any suitable solvent and extracted for about 8 hours to about 48 hours (paragraph 0068), solvent to powder ratio of about 4:1 to about 7:1 by volume (paragraph 0071), vacuum dried at room temperature (paragraph 0070).

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The references also do not specifically teach extracting the antioxidants in the steps claimed by applicant. The extracting of a specific antioxidant is clearly a result effective parameter that a person of ordinary skill in the art would routinely optimize. "[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation." In re Aller, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955). Thus, optimization of general conditions is a routine practice that would be obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art to employ. It would have been customary for an artisan of ordinary skill to determine the optimal step of each extraction steps in order to best achieve the desired results. Thus, absent some demonstration of unexpected results from the claimed parameters, this optimization of process steps would have been obvious at the time of applicant's invention.

The reference also does not specifically teach combining Murraya koenigii and other process steps together. The reference does teach that Murraya koenigii belong to the family Rutaceae (see Tachibana et al., Intorduction). As discussed in MPEP 2144.06:

It is prima facie obvious to combine two compositions each of which is taught by the prior art to be useful for the same purpose, in order to form a third composition to be used for the very same purpose.... [T]he idea of combining them flows logically from their having been individually taught in the prior art.

Thus, is would be obvious to combine steps for extracting Rutaceae family plants because they are taught in the reference to have the same purpose.

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Conclusion

No claim is allowed.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Catheryne Chen whose telephone number is 571-272-

9947. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday, 9-5 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Terry McKelvey can be reached on 571-272-0775. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

PRIMA BY CYNNING WWW.

SUSAN QOE HOFFMAN PRIMARY EXAMINER Catheryne Chen Patent Examiner Art Unit 1655

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